STRATEGIES IN TRANSLATING IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS OF PHRASAL VERB IN TERENCE BLACKER'S BILINGUAL NOVEL "MS WIZ GOES LIVE" INTO "MS WIZ JADI BINTANG TELEVISI BY MALA SUHENDRA

THESIS

**Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of sarjana Sastra (S.S.) in English Language
Specialized in Translation**

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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

I certify that this thesis definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Options or findings of others are cited with respect to ethical standard.

Semarang, March 6th 2013

Sabricha Utama Sari

MOTTO

Mind set your right brain for do something, the power of right brain
will you escort to belief

(Ippho ''right'' Santoso:2010)

Allah first,always Allah, and Allah forever. It can be miracle if you believe.
Dream, Pray, and Action

(KH.Yusuf Mansur)

Allah's command is only when He intends a thing that He says to it,
"Be," and it is.

(Al Quran, Yasin:82)

Allah does not charge a soul except (with that within) its capacity

(Al Quran, Al Baqarah :286)

Allah exalt those who believe among you and those who are given

some degree of knowledge

(Depag RI, 1989: 421)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to :
- Allah SWT
- My Parents: Abu Chamim and Yulaecha
- My Sister and Brother: Lila , Indra , Ajib
- All my close Friends
- Myself
- All university students especially the students of English Department of Faculty of Humanities

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ABSTRACT

This thesis entitled Strategies in Translating the idiomatic expression of phrasal verb in Terence Blacker's Bilingual Novel "Ms Wiz goes Live" into "Ms Wiz Jadi bintang Televisi" by Mala Suhendra has objectives of the study can be stated as follow to identify the strategies used in translating idiomatic expression found in this Bilingual Novel.

The researcher used descriptive analysis to analyze the strategies to translate the Idiomatic expression of phrasal verbs found in the novel. The current project was going to concentrate mainly on the strategies of translating idiomatic and semi idiomatic form of phrasal verb. Searching the material data and Getting the two versions of the Terence Blacker's Bilingual Novel.

These strategies are suggested by Baker (1992). The data of this study of collected by getting the billingual novel. From the analysis that has been done, there are 45 idiomatic expressions of phrasal verbs. The researcher concluded that there are strategies used in translating the idiomatic expression of phrasal verb in the novel. The highest number is strategies of similar meaning and dissimilar form with 43 (95.55%) findings which automatically dominates in the novel, the second strategy is translated by paraphrase with only one result (2.22%), and also strategy by with onlyone omission (2.22%). Meanwhile, there is no translation strategies of similar form and meaning .

Key words: *Analysis, Idiomatic Expressions of Phrasal verbs, Translation Strategies*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language as a means of communication can be used not only for the transmission of informative messages but also for establishing and maintaining social relationships with others. If there were no language, there would be miscommunication, and humans would be difficult to interact to others.

Meanwhile, according the researcher, language is used as a means of communication or an adequate mean of expressing ideas, thoughts, felling and even the culture. As many people know, there are a lot of languages in the world such as English, Chinese, Arabic, etc. Moreover, an international language has influence as one of the important aspects to master". The statement means that people have to master English well. But for people who never learn English, they need translated books to know the meaning of a foreign word or phrase so that they are can understand easily the true meaning.

Theory of translation has a displacement process, such as the definition of a language translation. According to Munday (2001:4-5) "the translation itself has several meanings, it refers to the general subject of the column, the product (the text has been translated) or the process (translation produces measures, otherwise known as translating)".

Translation process plays an important role which is expressed in a particular source language transformed into target language in order to be

understood by readers of the target language. It means translation requires general knowledge in the target language as well as in the source language in order to achieve the fittest one. So, it is not easy when translate a language. Especially for students who are still an amateur and do not have enough background knowledge in translation. It is not as simple as transferring words from a certain language to their semantic equivalent in another language but also transferring the meaning of the source language into the target language.

In translating literary works, however, the problems become more complicated. In additional to the grammatical system of the source language and those of the target language, a translator must also take into consideration the style of the language which is also related no further from idiomatic expression.

One important point to be put in mind is that idiomatic expression depend on their context. It helps to grasps their meaning. Like common words, idiomatic some times have more than one meaning; therefore, the context in which an idiom is used determine the intended meaning of that idiomatic.

Sometimes some idiomatic can be more universal than others, can be easily translated, and the idiomatic meaning can be deduced. Idiomatic are often found in several literaly works. One of the them is a Terence Blacker's Bilingual Novel "Ms Wiz Goes Live" which is translated into "Ms Wiz Jadi bintang Televisi" by Mala Suhendra.

According to the researcher this novel has benefit and deficiency. The benefit is this novel is very interesting to read because in the novel there are some illustrations that can clarify difficult sentences. This is done by the author of the

novel to make the language of the novel becomes more varied. But the deficiency takes place in the use of idiomatic expression which are not suitable to children.

In this research, the researcher analyzes about strategies and types in translating idiomatic expression of phrasal verb. This research aims to investigate which translation strategies found from the point of view of readers. Beside that. The researcher explores what makes idiomatic of phrasal verb in translation and what kinds of strategies are used to conquer these problems.It also presents different classifications of translation strategies that used in the translating idiomatic expression is often found the difficult by the translator because idiomatic cannot be conveyed literally in the target language (TL).

An idiomatic expression may have no equivalence in the target language. Meanwhile, an idiomatic also has a similar counterpart in the target language, but its context of use may be different because there are phrasal verbs as an evidence . And the researcher chooses Terence Blacker's bilingual Novel "Ms Wiz goes Live" into "Ms Wiz Jadi bintang Televisi" by Mala Suhendra as the data because the novel consists of two languages, English and Indonesian versions.

Besides, this novel has retained the use of idiomatic in general. This is very important for the readers because idiomatic expression are extremely common parts of the daily language use, idiomatic are also "fascinating and innovative" parts of the language. Thus, translators need to understand well the idiomatic that not make confuse the readers.

1.2   Statements of the Problem

The problem in this research are

1. What strategies are used in translating the idiomatic expression of phrasal verb Terence Blacker's Bilingual Novel *"Ms Wiz goes Live"* into*"Ms Wiz Jadi bintang Televisi"* by Mala Suhendra?

2. What types of meaning are used in translating the idiomatic expression of phrasal verb Terence Blacker's Bilingual Novel *"Ms Wiz goes Live"* into*"Ms Wiz Jadi bintang Televisi"* by Mala Suhendra?

1.3   The Scope of the Study

Translation is the most important thing in transferring the source language to the target language. One of the problematic factors involved in translation is idiomatic; it needs special knowledge to understand the meaning. This thesis study focuses on the strategies used in translating idiomatic expression of phrasal verb, form e.g semi & idiomatic formwhichare found in Terence Blaker's Bilingual Novel entitled*"Ms Wiz goes Live"* into*"Ms Wiz Jadi bintang Televisi"* by Mala Suhendra.

1.4   The Objectives of the Study

In line with the statement of the study above, so the objectives of the study can be stated as follow To identify the strategies used in translating idiomatic expressionfound in Bilingual Novel entitled "Ms Wiz goes Live" by Terence blacker into "Ms Wiz Jadi bintang Televisi" by Mala Suhendra?

1.5   Significances of the Study

The researcher wants to give some benefits from this research, not only for the researcher herself, but also for the some related parties. The benefits are:

1. Researchers

    To know about the strategies translating idiomatic expression of phrasal verb and get new experience in researching idiomatic expression.

2. Readers

    To know the differences of translation used in source language into target language.

3. Dian Nuswantoro University

    As an additional reference about translation of idiomatic expression for English Department students. The benefits are to develop the learners understanding especially the idiom.

4. Translators

    The researcher hopes that the translator can get an additional referenceif he or she conductshis or her process of translation.

1.6 Thesis Organization

Thesis organization is a summary of each chapter. It is to create a systematic writing and to make it easy to the readers in understanding the content. This thesis organization is arranged as follows:

Chapter I is Introduction. It consists of Background of the Study, Statement of the Problem, Scope of the Study, Objective of the study, Significance of the Study, and Thesis Organization.

Chapter II is Review of Related Literature. It describes of Translation, Translation Process, Traslation of Idiomatic expression, phrasal verb, Idiomatic expression, The strategies used for the translating Idiomatic expression

Chapter III is Research Method. It conveys of Research Design, Unit of analysis, Source of Data, Technique of Data Collection, and Technique of Data Analysis.

Chapter IV is Data Analysis. It consists of analyzing the translation strategies of idiomatic expression

Chapter Vis Conclusion and Suggestion.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

To make a good analysis, this thesisshould be supported by several related theories. The theories which are applied in this thesis are:translation, translation process, idiomatic translation, idioms,characteristics of idioms,strategies translating idioms. And below are the descriptions of the theories which are related to the problem discussed in this study.

2.1 Translation

There are some definitions of translation based on the translation theorists. According to Munday (2001:4-5) "Translation has several meanings, it can refer to the general subject field, the product (the text that has been translated) or process(the act of producing the translation, otherwise known as translating)". Munday (2001:9) also states that, "translation is the process of translation between two different written languages involves the translator changing an original written text (the source text or ST) in the original verbal language (the source language or SL) into a written text (the target text or TT) in a different verbal language (the target language or TL)".

In addition, Tommaso (1989:38) states that, "translation is any transfer, for any reason, of any text from one language code to another language code the expressions by means of one language of any thought expressed by means of another language".

In other citation, Brislin (1976:1) states that "translation is a process of transfering the writer's idea from SL into TL, whether the languages are written or oral form". Brislin further explains that the language forms refer to the actual word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph, and etc. which are spoken or written form. It can be inferred that translation mainly concerns in maintaining the idea of the source language into target language out of change.

Nida and Taber (1982:2) say that "translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of a source language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style ". And the first step is to transfer the message of source language into target language and not only have to look at the words, but the translator also has to look at the style and grammar rules, because every language has its own style and grammar.

Translating a text by word for word without making a right grammar will be hard to understand. Accordingly, Newmark (1981: 7) defines translation as "a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and or statement in one language by the same message and or statement in another language". So, a translation must be able to replace a written statement in one language by the same statement in another language, such as in idioms.

2.2 Translation Process

Translators understand the process whereby a message which is expressed in a particular source language is linguistically transformed in order to be understood by readers of the target language.

According to Nababan(2008:24) "translation process can be interpreted as a series of activities carried out by a translator when he transferred the message the messsage from the source language into the target language".

Actually, the translator is conveying the meaning expressed by the original writer in the end readers get a translated text that is faithful to the source text in term of meaning.Sometimes, the translator finds it necessary to reconsider the original wording for better understanding of the source text in order to render it in the target language.In other citation, such as defined by Newmark (1988: 19), there are four processes of translation:

1. The textual level, intuitively and automatically make certain 'conversions'transpose the SL grammar (clauses and groups) into their 'ready' TL equivalents and translate the lexical units into the sense that appears immediately appropriate in the context of the sentence.

2. The referential level is the level of object and events that is real or imaginary, which progressively have to be visualized and built up, and which is an essential part, first of the comprehension then reproduction process.

3. The cohesive level; which is more general, and grammatical, which traces the train of thought, the feeling tone (positive or negative) and the

various and the various presuppositions of the SL text.This level encompasses both comprehension and reproduction: it presents an overall picture, to which we may have to adjust the language level.

4. The level of naturalness, of common language appropriate to the writer or the speaker in a in certain situation. Natural depends on the relationship between the researcher and the readership and the topic or situation. It is one situation may be unnatural in another, but everyone has a natural, neutral language where spoken and informal written languages more or less coincide.

Moreover, it is important to create good translation process. According to Nord (1991:21), the process is described as follows:

1. Analysis of the source text : the goal of this is complete understanding ofthe SL text. This may include a number of steps:

   a. General reading of the source text

   b. Underlining the dificult words

   c. Looking up the difficult words in a dictionary

   d. Close readingofthe source text after understanding the difficult word

2. Transfer of the text into the target language. At this stage, the translator tries to write a draft translation following certain steps:

   a. Writing a draft translation of the text in the target language.

   b. Trying to make the target text as original as possible and sound natural not translated.

2.3   Translation of Idiomatic Expression

Idiomatic translation is where the meaning of the original is translated into another forms, which most accurately and naturally preserve the meaning of the original forms. Larson in Choliludin (2006: 22) states that:

> Translation is classified into two main types, namely form-based and the meaning-based translation. Form-based translation attempts to follow the form of the source language and is known as literal translation, while meaning-based translation makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the SL text in the natural forms of the receptor language. Such translation is called idiomatic translation.

The ideal translation will be accurate in terms of meaning and natural in terms of the receptor language form. An intended reader who is unfamiliar with the source text will readily understand it. The success of an idiomatic translation is measured by how closely it measures up to these ideals. The ideal translation should be:

1. Accurate: reproducing as exactly as possible the meaning of the source text.

2. Natural: using natural forms of the receptor language in a way that is appropriate to the kind of text being translated.

3. Communicative: expressing all aspects of the meaning in a way that is readily understandable to the intended reader.

An idiomatic translation is one that is not only accurate, but also sounds like an original, as if it was not translated but originally created in the reader's language.

Idiomatic translations use the natural forms of the receptor language both in the grammatical constructions and in the choices of lexical items. A truly idiomatic

translation does not sound like a translation. It sounds like it was written originally in the receptor language. Therefore, good translator will try to translate idiomatically (Larson in Choliludin, 1984: 16).

The real translation as it was always meant to be, translation of ideas and intentions, not just words, into correct, natural, and polished language. Idiomatic translation reproduces the message of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by performing colloquialisms where there do not exist in the original. Baker (1991: 65) assumes that:

> A professional translator would, under normal circumstance, work only into his/ her language of habitual use, the difficulties associated with being able to use idioms and fixed expressions pose in translation relate to two main areas: the ability to recognize and interpret an idiom correctly; and the difficulties involve in rendering the various aspects of meaning that an idiom or a fixed expression conveys into the target Language (TL).

According to David Peaty (1983:2) an idiom is an expression which cannot be understood from the literal meaning of the words of which it is composed. David Peaty (1983:27) also gives some examples of idioms with their structure as follows:

Deal with   = treat a topic or tackle a problem

V + Preposition

Run away   = to escape

V + Particle

Face the Music   = meet the consequences of some action

V + Def article + N

Pass the buck   = transfer responsibility

V+Def article + N

Other examples come from Wood (1986:68):

Kick the bucket	=	die

V+ Def article+ N

Be Upset	=	get disappointed

V+Adj

After taking a look at the examples above, English idiomatic expression have various structures and meanings, but the most important thing is to know that idioms have their fixed meaning. For example, people can not say **pass the music** or **face the buck,** because the meaning would be awkward. So the translatorshave to know how to translate it appropriately. Larson states:

> "Idiomatic translations use the natural forms of the receptor language both in the grammatical constructions and in the choices of lexical items. A truly idiomatic translation does not sound like a translation. It sounds like it was written originally in the receptor language. (that is, the meaning intended by the original communicator) in the natural form of the receptor language." (1984:16-17)

Based on Larson's statement, the translator know that English idomatic expression can not be translated by word-for-word, but translator must think about the ideas, thoughts and also the message of the word itself completely.

To distinguishes idiomatic expression and Literal according Van Lancker et al. (1981:15) states that words within an utterance have a special role in differentiating literal and idiomatic meanings of the spoken utterances. That the patterns of use of word phrasal verb followed the structure of idioms and their literal counterparts, with idioms in contrast to literal interpretations, which were formed of several constituents containing their meaning 'usual lexical content-meaning" relates to the meaning of individuals words within the idiom).

According http://rwc.hunter.cuny.edu.com, "An idiom is an expression peculiar to a language and not readily understandable from its grammatical construction or from the meaning of its parts". For example, the American English idiom explain "*put up with*," in a sentence such as "*I put up with a lot from him*," means tolerate or endure. Idiom study is an important partof vocabulary development because much of the living language of any country is idiomatic.

Often, idiomatic are created by adding various prepositions to a basic verb, changing the verb's meaning in many different ways. For example, the verb "*to drop*" means to let something fall. But the idiom "*drop in*" means visit someone without having received an invitation. And the idiom "drop out" means to stop doing what one usually does. The researcher find that many idiomatic expression have more than one meaning.

For example, "*turn in*" means to give something to someone, as in "*I turned in my test paper to the instructor*," and it also means to go to sleep, as in "*Because it was late, I decided to turn in for the night.*" Sometimes a difference in syntax or word order of an idiom result in different meanings. The meaning of the idiom "*turn on*," for example, depends a lot on how it is combined with other words. Such as many used phrasal verb.

2.3   Phrasal verb

Phrasal verbs are compound verbs (more than one word) that result from combining a verb with an adverb or a preposition. Wyatt (2006: 3) states "Definition of phrasal verb is a verb formed from two (or sometimes three) parts: a verb and an adverb or preposition. These adverbs and prepositions are often called particles when they are used in a phrasal verb".

The resulting compound verb is idiomatic (e.g. its meaning cannot be derived from the dictionary meaning of its parts). For instance, "take back" is a phrasal verb consisting of the verb "take" and the adverb "back." As a phrasal verb, its meaning becomes "to retract a statement," (I take back my comment on the discussion.), which cannot be derived solely by combining the dictionary meanings of the original verb and adverb.

Such phrasal verbs are the main way new verbs enter the English language. Many phrasal verbs have more than one idiomatic meaning. For instance, "take back" can also mean to return merchandise for a refund. (John went to the mall to take back the sweater he bought).

The difficulty in learning phrasal verbs is two-fold, the unpredictability of their idiomatic meaning and the rules describing how they may be entered into the rest of the sentence.

For the first difficulty, only two solutions exist memorizing the phrases and immersing yourself in the English language. Must remember that there can be several different idiomatic meanings for just one phrasal verb.

For the second difficulty, there are several different solutions depending on the construction of the phrasal verb. First of all, it is important to know that phrasal verbs can either be transitive (the verb takes a direct object) or intransitive (the verb cannot take a direct object). Transitive phrases are those that can take a direct object. Some transitive verbal phrases are separable. That is, the verb can be separated from the preposition by direct object. If the direct object is a noun it may or may not come between the verb and the preposition; however, if the direct object is a pronoun, it must come between the verb and the preposition.

There are no rules for helping the translator to determine which transitive phrases are inseparable just have to memorize them. In these cases the verb and the preposition or adverb cannot be separated by the direct object. Intransitive phrases are those that do not take a direct object and cannot be separated. Waibel (2007:20) mentions:

> Whether both transparent and non-transparent verb postverb combinations should be ascribed to phrasal verbs. Waibel agrees that both kinds of combinations should be ascribed to phrasal verbs because many of them "display at least some transparency and are therefore not idiomatic" (Ibid.).

In addition, Waibel has found that although several linguists excludenonidiomatic phrasal verbs from their dictionaries, most dictionaries of phrasal verbs provide both literal and idiomatic units (Ibid.).

2.4   Idiomatic Phrasal verbs

According to Fernando (1996: 35-36), idioms can be grouped into three sub-classes:

1. Pure idiomatic

   A pure idiom a type of conventionalized, non-literal multiword expression whose meaning cannot be understood by adding up the meanings of the words that make up the phrase. For example

   The expression *spill the beans* is a pure idiom, because its real meaning has nothing to do with beans.

2. Semi-idiomatic

   A semi-pure, on the other hand, has at least one literal element and one with a non-literal meaning. For example

   Foot the bill (i.e. pay) is one example of a semi-idiom, in which foot is the non-literal element, whereas the word bill is used literally.

3. Literal idiomatic

   Literal idioms, such as on foot or on the contrary are semantically less complex than the other two, and therefore easier to understand even if one is not familiar with these expressions. These expressions may be considered idioms because they are either completely invariant or allow only restricted variation.

Fernando (1996:37) admits the difficulty of drawing a clear boundary between these three idiom types. In this research, the reseacher will analyze the phrasal verb which have idiomatic and semi idiomatic.

Many of them carry idiomatic meanings that cannot be inferred from the form, unless the phrase is already known.

E.g. After war began, the two countries **broke off** diplomatic relations (discontinue). This idiom inculeded into full idiom because dissimilar in literal meaning.

Most automobile companies **bring out**new modals each year (to show or introduce). This idiom inculeded into full idiom because dissimilar in literal meaning.

According to Baker (1992:63), there are some grammatical and syntactic restrictions of idioms, i.e. a speaker or a writer cannot normally do any of the following with an idiom because the meaning would be changed:

1. Addition: Adding any word to an idiomatic expression may alter its meaning, or remove its idiomatic sense. For instance, adding the adverb very to the adjective red in red herring.

(*very red herring) affects the figurativeness of its meaning completely.

2. Deletion:Deleting the adjective sweet and the article the from the expressions have a sweet tooth and spill the beans would change totally their meanings. Hence, (*have atooth) and (*spill beans) have no idiomatic sense. Substitution Idioms accept no replacement of words even if those words are synonyms. For example, the long and short of it means the basic facts of a situation. The adjective long cannot be substituted by another adjective, like tall, despite they have nearly the same meaning.

3. Modification: Any change in the grammatical structure of an idiom leads to the destruction of the idiom meaning. For instance, the expression (*stock and barrel lock) is no more idiomatic because of the altered order of the items in the expression lock, stock and barrel completely.

Waibel (2007:15) points to the lack of unambiguous definitions concerning the "idiomaticity" of phrasal verbs. It is difficult to describe the idiomaticity of phrasal verbs because they exhibit different degrees of transparency: "it is near to impossible to mark these different degrees of transparency on a scale since the question of transparency is not entirely free of subjectivity" (Waibel, 2007:18). The problem arises because the ability to distinguish between transparent and idiomatic phrasal verbs depends on the knowledge of language as well as on personal opinion. Waibel (2007:20) mentions another question, i.e. whether both transparent and non-transparent verb postverb combinations should be ascribed to phrasal verbs. She agrees that both kinds of combinations should be ascribed to phrasal verbs because many of them "display at least some transparency and are therefore not idiomatic".

In addition, Waibel has found that although several linguists exclude nonidiomatic phrasal verbs from their dictionaries, most dictionaries of phrasal verbs provide both literal and idiomatic units.

2.6   The Strategies Used for Translating Idiomatic Expression

In order to convey the meaning of an idiomatic expression, strategies a translator needs some strategies to translate the idiomatic into the target language. Mona Baker (1992:72-77) states the strategies in translating idioms. There are four strategies in idioms translation. Below are the definitions of the strategies used to idiomatic expression translate:

1. **Translation by using an idiom with similar form and meaning in the target language:**

    The first translation strategy by Mona Baker is translation using an idiom very similar in its form and meaning to the source language idiom. It must convey roughly the same meaning and be of equivalent lexical items. But not only in its form but also in meaning, because sometimes, an idiom that is of the same form may convey totally different meaning. For example:

    SL : We rarely **dine out** these week

    TL : Kita jarang **makan diluar** minggu ini

    In this case, it is said to have similar meaning and form if it also has the idiomatic expresion and phrasal verbs construction. The idiomatic expression *dine out* is translated into *makan di luar* in the target language because the SL and TL has idiomatic meaning and Form. And also the context is included into literal expression in the SL and TL, because based on theform, it has similar literal element. It will be in the same constructions in meaning when it is translated back into English because of

its similar meaning and form in both languages. That is why the translator uses the translation strategies of similar meaning and similar form because of the similar meaning and construction in this Instead of the similarity in meaning, this idiomatic will be in same lexical item after it is translated back into English.

2. **Translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form:**

Another strategy suggested by Mona Baker (1992:74) is translation of idiom or expression by using an idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form in the target language. In this case the lexical items of an idiom are not preserved; it is translated as a semantic equivalent. For example:

SL : don't **keep on** , i will back it out in a minute

TL : jangan **teruskan**, aku akan kembali beberapa menit

In this case, it is said to have similar but dissimilar form if it also has the idiomatic expresion and phrasal verbs construction. Because based on the form it has at least one literal element and one with a non-literal and also it can be in the same constructions in meaning when it is translated back into English because of its similar meaning but dissimilar form in both languages. It has the different constructions when it is translated back into English because of its similar meaning but dissimilar form in both languages.

3. **Translation by paraphrase:**

According to Baker (1992:76) "Paraphrase is one of the most common strategies in the translation of idioms". As sometimes it is impossible to find the right equivalent or any idioms in the target language, therefore, a translator can use the translation by paraphrase. Using this kind of strategy a translator transfers the meaning of an idiom using a single word or a group of words which roughly corresponds to the meaning of idiom but is not an idiom itself. For example:

SL :Sky really **pissing down** here at the moment

TL : langit sungguh **hujan lebat** saat ini

In this case, there is no similar meaning and different construction. In order to make the meaning sounds more natural in the Target Language, so it is translator into "*hujan lebat*" From the explanation above, it can be deduced that the researcheris unable to find appropriate idiomatic expression in the Target Language to translate the idiom "*piss down*". It proves that the idiomatic expression is translated by paraphrase because of differences in style of the source and the target languages

4. **Translation by omission**:

According to Baker (1992:77) "omission is allowed only in some cases: first, when there is no close equivalent in the target language; secondly, when it is difficult to paraphrase; finally, an idiom may be omitted for stylistic reasons". For example :

SL : …not talk about their religion affiliation **at all.**

TL :..tak ingin membicarakan mengenai afiliasi agama mereka.

The phrase *at all* is omitted because it would be of any use. It had better to omit one of these idiomatic expressions, so it would sound more natural in the TL.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

Research method is a systematic work plan in order to make its main purpose easier to achieve. The method in this research was chosen by considering its appropriateness to the research object. This research method was arranged based on the problem analyzed and the main purpose of the research. Research method in this study covered research design, unit of analysis, source of data, techniques of data collection and techniques of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Based on the problem analyzed, this research used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the problem because it focused on the description of the data that were collected especially in the form of sentence because the researcher used the Terence Blacker's Billingual Novel "Ms Wiz goes Live" into "Ms Wiz Jadi bintang Televisi" by Mala Suhendra as the sourcedata. As Nawawi (1991: 63) states that "descriptive method is a research method to describe the subject or object of the research based on the fact or the reality".

3.2 Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis of this research was phrasal verbs that contained idiomatic expression and their translations, the phrasal verbs were grouped based on the categories of full idiomatic or semi idiomatic. The phrasal verb were taken

from the sentences in Terence Blacker's Bilingual Novel "*Ms Wiz goes Live*" translated into "*Ms Wiz Jadi bintang Televisi*" by Mala Suhendra.

3.3 Source of Data

The source of data in this study were theTerence Blacker's Bilingual Novel "*Ms Wiz goes Live*" into*"Ms Wiz Jadi bintang Televisi"* by Mala Suhendra . The English version was published by Macmillan children's book in 1990. Meanwhile, The Indonesian versionwas published by PT. Gramedia in 2002 . The Bilingual novel contained 127 pages.

3.4 Techniques of Data Collection

The data of this study were collected by using the following steps:

1. Searching the material data

2. Getting the two versions of theTerence Blacker's Bilingual Novel "*Ms Wiz goes Live*" into*"Ms Wiz Jadi bintang Televisi"* by Mala Suhendra.

3.5 Techniques of Data Analysis

The steps of analyzing the datawere:

1. Reading the Terence Blacker's Bilingual Novel "*Ms Wiz goes Live*" into*"Ms Wiz Jadi bintang Televisi"* by Mala Suhendra

2. Tabling the words and utterances translated by the translator

3. Identifying the idiomatic expression found in the Terence Blacker's Bilingual Novel *"Ms Wiz goes Live"* into*"Ms Wiz Jadi bintang Televisi"* by Mala Suhendra

4. Identifying the idiomatic expression by using *Kamus Idiom Inggris Indonesia* by Rakai, Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, and John M. Echols and Hassan Sadily's*Kamus Inggris Indonesia*

5. Calculating the frequency of translation strategies

6. Identifying thestrategies in translating full and semiidiomatic expressions of phrasal verb in TerenceBlacker's Bilingual Novel*"Ms Wiz goes Live"*into *"Ms Wiz Jadi bintang Televisi"*by Mala Suhendra

7. Drawing conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

The result of data analysis is used to answer the question in chapter I. The problem discussed in this chapter is about the translation of idioms which involves the strategies used for translating idiomatic expression found in the Terence Blacker's Bilingual Novel "*Ms Wiz Goes Live*" into "*Ms Wiz Jadi bintang Televisi*" by Mala Suhendra.

The data analysis consists of the source language (SL) and the target language (TL) but the idioms found in this novel are focused on the Source language. All the data and the analysis can be seen in appendices. To analyze the data more easily, the analysis uses symbols, such as (SL) for the source language, (TL) for the target language, (p) for the page, (l) for the line in the novel.

4.1 Findings

The scope of idioms is quite extensive. It is, thus, no wonder that the researcherwants toclarify some of the confusion by classifying idiomatic expression into different categories on the basis of their degree of frozenness for instance. In this section, the researcher will introduce some of those classifications and identify idiomatic expression in accordance to *Kamus Idiom* by Gari Rakai Sambu and Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary.

Besides, the reseacher will begin from the simplest classifications. By the investigation of 44 idiomatic expression found in Terence Blacker's Bilingual

Novel *"Ms Wiz Goes Live"* into*"Ms Wiz Jadi bintang Televisi"* by Mala Suhendra.

4.1.1 Translation Strategies

There are four strategies occupied by the researcher to classify the idiomatic expression. The strategies are suggested by Baker (1992:72-77), This are: (1) using an idiom of similar meaning and form, (2) using an idiom of similar meaning but different form, (3) translation by paraphrase, (4) translation by omission.

Based on the table, the data showed that the most of the idiom found in the novel were translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and dissimilar form as much as 95.55%; next, 2.22% of them were used by paraphrase. And there were 2.22% of them were translated by omission. Meanwhile, there was translation no translation were used by similar meaning and similar form by observing the data, it can be concluded that not all of the strategies suggested by baker to translate the idiomatic phrasal verbs in Terence Blacker's translation entitled "Ms wiz goes live".

The frequency of the use of the strategies is shown in the table below:

Table 4.1.1 Frequency of Strategy Usage

No	Strategies	Frequency	Percentage
1	Similar meaning but dissimilar form	43	95.55%
2	Paraphrase	1	2.22%
3	omission	1	2.22%
TOTAL		45	100

4.2 Analysis

The analysis of the translation strategies can be seen in the discussion below:

4.2.1 Analysis using Strategies Similar Meaning But Dissimilar Form

It is sometimes possible to find an idiom in the target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiomatic expression, but which consists of different lexical items. In this case, such strategy takes idioms which express similar meaning with English idioms however can be in the different form. The use of this strategy appears in 43 cases. It shares 95.55 % of the total number of strategies usage. These are the translation cases where the strategy is used:

Excerpt 1.

SL	it's **coming up** to ten o'clock	p.105	Line.1
TL	kita **jelang** pukul sepuluh malam	p.43	Line.1

In this analysis, it can be seen in the excerpt above that "*coming up*" (p.105; l.11*)* is translated into TL as "*jelang*" (p.43; l.1), it can be assumed that this idiomatic is translated by using strategies similar meaning but dissimilar form. This is proven by the analysis below:

This excerpt is taken from the prologue of chapter four in the first line. This context happens when Caroline and Little Musha, to intend go over to the newsroom for the news read by Dolores Wisdom.

In this context,*coming up* (verb + preposition)which means *jelang* has an idiomatic meaning because it is dissimilar in literal meaning. Verb and preposition used together result into similar meaning which in this context means *almost.* Meanwhile, in its literal meaning, the meaning is *to move into appear.*It produces a strange meaning in the target language. Therefore, the translator uses the word *jelang* to *show time* in the target language, which has a relation with the context of situation.

In addition, based on the TL *jelang* (verb), according to KBBI means *mendatangi* and *menyongsong,* does not have idiomatic meaning because it is dissimilar in its literal meaning and there is no phrasal verb found here because this word is only a verb.

In this excerpt no. 1, the phrasal verb above is *coming up* included into full idiomatic expressionin SL because based on the form there are non literal multiword expression whose meaning cannot be understood by adding up the meanings of the words that make up the phrasal verb and also it can be in the dissimilar constructions in meaning when it is translated back into English because of its similar meaning and dissimilar form in both languages.

That is why the translator uses the strategies of similar meaning and dissimilar formbecause the idiomaticexpression of theSL excerpt above constitutes in idiomatic expression.

Excerpt 2.

SL	**Come on** then "said little musha	p.85	Line.16
TL	**Ayolah** kalau begitu "ajak little musha	p.22	Line.16

In this analysis, it can be seen in the excerpt above that "*come on*" (p.85; l.16*)* is translated into TL as "*ayolah*" (p.22; l.16), it can be assumed that this idiomatic is translated by uses strategies of Similar meaning but dissimilar form. This is proven by the analysis below:

This excerpt constitutes a conversation between Little Musha and Caroline and this idiomatic expression is taken from the situation when Little Musha persuades Carolin in order that she wants to get into the tv set.

In this context*Comeon* (verb + preposition) whichmeans *ayolah* has an idiomatic meaning because it is dissimilar in the literal meaning. Verb and

preposition used together can result the similar meaning which in this context means*let'sgo.* It produces a strange meaning in the target language Therefore, the translation used the word *Ayolah   to* means *to invite or to urge* in the target language which has a relation with the context of situation.

In addition according KBBI *Ayolah* (noun) in TL means *kata seru untuk mengajak,memberi dorongan* it does have idiomatic meaning because it is similar in its literal meaning.

In this excerpt no 2, the phrasal verb above *come on* is included into full idiomatic expression in SL, because based on the form there are non literal multiword expression whose meaning cannot be understood by adding up the meanings of the words that make up the phrasal verb and also it can be in thedissimilar constructions in meaning when it is translated back into English because of its similar meaning and dissimilar form in both languages.

That is why the translator uses the translation strategies of similar meaning and dissimilar form because of the different meaning in this translation make a problem that the translator wants to apply a variation which is translated into *ayolah* which is an idiomatic in indonesia. Instead of the similarity in meaning, this idiomatic can be in different lexical item after it is translated back into English.

Exceprt 3.

SL	I've been out **looking for** a job	p.71	line7
TL	Tadi aku pergi **mencari** kerja	p.7	line10

In this analysis, it can be seen in the excerpt above that "*looking for*" (p.17; l.17*)* is translated into TL as "*mencari*" (p.7; l.10), it can be assumed that this idiomatic is translated by using strategies of similar meaning but dissimilar form. This proven by the analysis below:

This excerpt is a conversation between Mr.Smith and Caroline and this idiomatic expression is taken fromMr's Smith utterance which expresses his felling that he is always leaving Caroline for his work.

In this context,*looking for* (verb + preposition)which means *mencari* has an idiomatic meaning because it is dissimilar in its literal meaning. Verb and preposition used together result into the similar meaning which in another context means *to get* meanwhile in its literal meaning is *activities conducted for the purpose*", *to find something*. It produces a strange meaning in the target language. Therefore, the translator uses the word *mencari* which means *leave to get a job and looking for salary* in the target language, which has a relation with the context of situation. In addition, according to KBBI *mencari* (verb) in TL means *berusaha mendapatkan nafkah.*It has an idiomatic meaning because it is dissimilar in its literal meaning.

In this excerpt no 3, the phrasal verb above is included into full idiomatic expression in the SL, because based on the form, there are non literal multiword expression whose meaning cannot be understood by adding up the meanings of the words that make up the phrasal verb and also it can be in the dissimilar

constructions in meaning when it is translated back into English because of its similar meaning and dissimilar form in both languages.

That is why the translator uses the translation strategies of similar meaning and dissimilar form because of the different meaning in this translation makes a problem that the translator wants to apply a variation which is translated into *mencari* which is an idiomatic in indonesia. Instead of the similarity in meaning, This idiomatic can be in different lexical item after it is translated back into English.

Excerpt 4.

TL	Little Musha of 91 elmtree road has **stayed up** after ten o'clock	p.114	l.3
SL	Little Musha smith yang beralamat jalan elemtree no 91 **belum tidur** sampai pukul sepuluh malam	p.52	1.9

In this analysis, it can be seen in the excerpt above that "*stayed up* (p.84; l.9) is translated into TL as "*belum tidur*" (p.52; l.9) it can be assumed that this idiomatic is translated by using strategies of similar meaning but dissimilar form. This proven by the analysis below:

This excerpt is expressed by Ms.Wiz when she is reading the news that Little Musha reachs a record until this day, Little Musha who is addressed of 91at elmtree the road has stayed up after ten o'clock and only cries one time. This context explains the situation when Ms.Wiz is reading the news.

In this context, *stayed up* (verb + preposition)which means *belum tidur* has an idiomatic meaning because it is dissimilar in its literal meaning. Verb and

preposition used together result into a similar meaning in another literal context awake, meanwhile in its literal meaning is "*to go to bed later than usual*" (Cambridge, 2008:1418). It produces a strange meaning in the target language. Therefore, the translator uses the word *belum tidur* which means *residents still awake* in the target language, which has a relation with the context of situation.

In this excerpt no 4, the phrasal verb above is included into full idiomatic expression in SL because based on the form there are non literal multiword expressions whose meaning cannot be understood by adding up the meanings of the words that make up the phrasal verb. The meaning of the *"stayed up"*, turned into "*belum tidur"* in TL. It can be in the different constructions when it is translated back into English because of its similar meaning but dissimilar form in both languages.

Moreover, it is included into the translation strategies of similar meaning but dissimilar form because they have different construction so it makes new meaning which sounds more natural in the Target Language.

That is why the translator by using the translationstrategies similar meaning anddissimilar form because the different meaning in this translation makes a problem that the translator want to apply variation which translated into *"belum tidur"* It is an idiom in TL. Instead of the similarity in meaning, this idiomatic can be in different lexical item after, it is translated back into English.

Excerpt 5.

SL	Caroline **put up** a hand	p.96	Line.16
TL	Caroline **mengangkat** tangan	p.33	Line.21

In this analysis, it can be seen in the excerpt above that "*put up*" (p.96; l.16*)* is translated into TL as "*mengangkat*" (p.33; l.21), it can be assumed that this idiomatic is translated by using strategies similar meaning but dissimilar form. This is proven by the analysis below:

This excerpt is taken from an imaginary situation when Caroline puts up her hand and said "i was hoping". This context happens when Caroline up her hand in the air.

In this context,*put up* (verb + preposition) which means *mengangkat* has an idiomatic meaning because it isdissimilar in the literal meaning. Verb and preposition used together result into similar meaning which in this context means *pull up* meanwhilein the literal meaning is *move something in the air.* It produces a strange meaning in the target language. Therefore, the translator uses the word *mengangkat* to *hands raised in the air* in the target language, which has a relation with the context of situation.

In addition, based on the TL, *mengangkat* (verb), according to KBBI means*membawa ke atas* and it has an idiomatic meaning because it is dissimilar in its literal meaning and there is no phrasal verb found here because this word is only a verb.

In this excerpt no 5, the phrasal verb above is included into full idiomatic expression in the SL because based on the form, there are non literal multiword expression whose meaning cannot be understood by adding up the meanings of the words that makeup the phrasal verb and also it can be in the dissimilar constructions in meaning when it is translatedback into English because of its similar meaning and dissimilar form in both languages.

That is why the translator uses the strategies of similar meaning and dissimilar form because the idiomatic expression of the SL excerpt above constitutes in idiomatic expression.

Exceprt 6 .

SL	Until little musha **let go of**his nose	p.88	Line.9
TL	Sampai little musha **melepaskan** hidungnya	p.25	Line.12

In this analysis, it can be seen in the excerpt above that "*let go of*"(p.88; l.9) is translated into TL as "*melepaskan*" (p.25; l.12),it can be assumed that this idiomatic is translated by using strategies of similar meaning but dissimilar form. This is proven by the analysis below:

This excerpt is taken from the stance of expression of a star of what a-load-of-show-offs hoppes from one foot to the other until Little Musha lets go of his nose.

In this context,*letgo of* (verb + preposition)which means *melepaskan* has an idiomatic meaning because it is dissimilar in literal meaning. Verb and

preposition used together result into similar meaning which in this context means *not hold* meanwhilein its literal meaning is *to stop holding something*" (Cambridge, 2012:822). It produces a strange meaning in the target language. Therefore, the translator uses the word *melepaskan* which means *that utterance let go Little Musha's nose* in the target language, which has a relation with the context of utterance.

In addition, The word *melepaskan* (verb) in TL, according to KBBI, has many meanings including "*menjadikan lepas, membiarkan, tidak berpegang.* So the word *melepaskan* in TL has an idiomatic meaning because it is dissimilar form in its literal meaning and there is no phrasal verb found here because this word is only verb.

In this excerpt no. 6, the phrasal verb above is included into full idiomatic expression in the SL because based on the form there are non literal multiword expression whose meaning cannot be understood by adding up the meanings of the words that make up the phrasal verb and also it can be in the dissimilar constructions in meaning when it is translated back into English because of its similar meaning and dissimilar form in both languages.

That is why the translator uses the translation strategies of similar meaning and dissimilar form because of the different meaning in this translation make a problem that the translator wants to apply a variation which is translated into *melepaskan* which is an idiomatic in indonesia. Instead of the similarity in meaning, this idiomatic can be in different lexical item after it is translated back into English.

Excerpt 7.

TL	Caroline **wriggled out** of her clothes	p.123	Line.4
SL	Caroline **melepaskan** kostum punggungnya	p.62	Line.4

In this analysis, it can be seen in the excerpt above that "*wriggled out*"(p.123; l.4*)* is translated into TL as "*melepaskan*" (p.62; l.4)it can be assumed that this idiomatic is translated by using strategies similar meaning but dissimilar form. This is proven by the analysis below:

This excerpt explains that she wriggled out her costume and changes into another clothes. It shows Caroline's context of situation.

In this context,*wringgle out* (verb + preposition)which means *melepaskan* has an idiomatic meaning because it is dissimilar in its literal meaning. Verb and preposition used together result into similar meaning which in this context means*wriggling*meanwhilein its literal meaning is*took off something from his body.*It produces a strange meaning in the target language. Therefore, the translator uses the word *melepaskan* to explain *took off his clothes from his body so that he had to shake his body* in the target language, which has a relation with the context of situation.

In addition, based on the TL,*melepaskan* (verb), according to KBBI, means *menjadi lepas dan tidak melekat* does not have idiomatic meaning because it is dissimilar in literal meaning and there is no found phrasal verb here because this word only verb.

In this excerpt no 7, the phrasal verb above is included into full idiomatic expression in the SL, because based on the form there are non literal multiword expression whose meaning cannot be understood by adding up the meanings of the words that make up the phrasal verb and also it can be in the dissimilar constructions in meaning when it is translated back into English because of its similar meaning and dissimilar form in both languages.

That is why the translator uses the strategies of similar meaning and dissimilar form because the idiomatic expression of the SL excerpt above constitutes in an idiomatic expression.

Excerpt 8.

SL	And here you done the **washing-up** when i come home	p.71	Line.1
TL	Dan apakah kau sudah **mencuci piring** saat aku pulang	p.7	Line.3

In this analysis, it can be seen in the excerpt above that "*washing up*"(p.71; l.1*)* is translated into TL as "*mencuci piring*" (p.7.l.3)*,* it can be assumed that this idiomatic is translated by using Similar meaning but dissimilar form, This is proven by the analysis below:

This excerpt is taken from the conversation between Mr.Smith and Caroline about the situation at home. Mr.Smith asks whether Caroline has been washing up, cleaning the house and cooking for kids. This context talks about the question of condition.

In this context, *wash up* if used together result into similar meaning which in another literal context means *membersihkan.* It produces a strange meaning in

the target language Therefore, the translator uses the word *mencuci piring* toexplain that *Mr.Smith want to know situation at his house* in the target language which has a relation with the context of situation into a question. In addition, according to KBBI *mencuci* (verb) in the TL means *membersihkan dengan menggunakan air.* It does not have an idiomatic meaning because it is similar in its literal meaning.

The bold phrase of SL above is included into phrasal verb because "*wash up*" has the combination between verb + preposition , the context is *wash* (verb) + *up* (preposition), which constitutes "*wash*" means "*mencuci*", and "*up*" means "*angkat*". In this context *wash* does not have idiomatic meaning because it has literalmeaning , meanwhile the preposition *up* has an idiomatic meaning because it is included into semi idiomatic.

Inthisexcerpt no.8, the phrasal verb above is included into semi idiomatic expression in the SL and TL, because based on the form it has at least one literal element and one with a non literal and also it can be in the same constructions in meaning when it is translated back into English because of its similar meaning but dissimilar form in both languages because the meaning of the *"up"*, turned into "*mencuci*" in TL. It can be in the different constructions when it is translated back into English because of its similar meaning but dissimilar form in both languages.

Thatis why the translator uses the strategies of similar meaning and dissimilar form because the idiomaticexpressionof the SL excerpt above constitutes in idiomatic expression.

Exceprt 9.

SL	"**hang on**" said the producer next door	p.108	Line. 1
TL	**tunggu**' kata produser di ruang sebelah	p.45	Line. 4

In this analysis, it can be seen in the excerpt above that "*hang on*" (p.108; l.2) is translated into TL as "*tunggu*" (p.45; l.4), it can be assumed that this idiomatic is translated by using Similar meaning but dissimilar form, This is proven by the analysis below:

This excerpt is taken from the conversation between the producer and Ms. Wiz, when Ms.Wiz is the presenter of the news and in the middle of reading the news, Ms.Wiz adds improvisation and calls the sentence "depressing" so the producers should give pause to say hang on. It means that this context has an utterance of an expressed situation.

This idiomatic expression *hang on* is included into a contextual meaning. It is because the relationship between the utterance and the situation where the utterance is expressed.

The bold phrase of SL above is included into phrasal verb because "*hang on*" has the combination between verb + preposition, the context is *hang* (verb)means "*menggantung*" has the idiomatic meaning because it is dissimilar in the literal but in this context it has similar meaning "*to hang something*". Meanwhile the preposition "*on*" which means "*pada*" has an idiomatic meaning because it has dissimilar meaning in literal and in the TL is the combination of verb and preposition which is included into semi idiomatic form becomes

dissimilar form. It means this context has a dissimilar form because of the differences in literal meaning and the meaning can be distorted.

The idiomaticform in this context, *hang on*" means "*to wait for a short time*" (Cambridge, 2008:654). If it is translated word by word, *hang* means *cara bergantung* then *on* means *di*. It can be produce a strange meaning in the target language. Therefore, the translator uses the word *tunggu* in TL which has a relation with the context of utterance.

In this case, *hang on* is included into contextual meaning which means *pause situation*, because the relationship between the utterance and situation where the utterances expressed. Basically, a word of a given language has meaning as many as the situations. In addition according to KBBI *tunggu* in TL which means *tinggal sementara untuk berjaga* does have an idiomatic meaning because it is similar in literal meaning.

In this excerpt no 9, the phrasal verb above is included into semi idiomatic expression in the SL and TL, because based on the form it has at least one literal element and one with a non-literal and also it can be in the same constructions in meaning when it is translatedback into English because of its similar meaning but dissimilar form in both languages turned into "*tunggu*" in TL. It can be in the different constructions when it is translatedback into English because of its similar meaning but dissimilar form in both languages.

That is why the translator uses the strategies of similar meaning and dissimilar form because the idiomatic expression of the SL excerpt above constitutes in an idiomatic expression.

Excerpt 10.

SL	We going to **get into** this set ?	p.84	Line.9
TL	Kita masuk **ke dalam** sini ?	p.21	Line.10

In this analysis, it can be seen in the excerpt above that "*get into*" (p.84; l.9) is translated into TL as "*kedalam*" (p.21; l.0) it can be assumed that this idiomatic is translated by using strategies similar meaning but dissimilar form. This is proven by the analysis below:

This excerpt above shows the conversation between Little Musha and Ms.Wiz and this idiomatic expression is taken from the situation when Little Musha askes Ms.Wiz . He askes how they could get in the way.

The bold phrase of SL above is included into phrasal verb because "*get into*" has the combination between verb + preposition, the context is *get* (verb) which means "*memperoleh*", has an idiomatic meaning because it is dissimilar its meaning in literal meaning then "*into*" (preposition) which means "*ke dalam*" does not idiomatic because of its similar meaning. Meanwhile,*tunggu* in TL, according to KBBI, which means *tinggal sementara untuk berjaga* does have an idiomatic meaning because of similar meaning in its literal meaning.

In this context *get into* if used together result into similar meaning which in another literal context means*memperoleh ke dalam.* In additional, *"Get into" also* means *"start being involved in an activity"* (Cambridge, 2008:602). If it is translated word by word, *get* means *memperoleh* then *into* means *kedalam*. It produces a strange meaning in the target language. Therefore, the translator uses

the word *kedalam* which means that *they will go into the tv set* in the target language which has a relation with the context of situation.

In this excerpt no 10, the phrasal verb above is included into semi idiomatic expression in the SL and TL, because based on the form it has at least one literal element and also it can be in the different constructions in meaning when it is translated back into English because of its similar meaning and dissimilar form in both languages.

That is why the translator uses the strategies of similar meaning and dissimilar form because the idiomatic expression of the SL excerpt above constitutes in idiomatic expression.

Exceprt 11.

SL	we'll be **going over** to the news room for the news	p.105	line2
TL	kita akan **menuju** ruang berita	p.43	line2

In this analysis, it can be seen in the excerpt above that *going over*" (p.105; l.2) is translated into TL as "*menuju*" (p.43; l.2) it can be assumed that this idiomatic is translated by using strategies of similar meaning but dissimilar form. This is proven by the analysis below:

This excerpt happens as the context of situation. This idiomatic expression is taken from situation at ten o'clock when Caroline and Little Musha are going over to the news room where Dolores Wisdom reads the news.

The bold phrase of SL above is included into phrasal verb because "*going over*" has the combination between verb + preposition , the context is *going* (verb)

means "*pergi"*, it does have an idiomatic meaning because similar meaning in its literal meaning but "*over*" (preposition) which means "*lebih or di atas"* has an idiomatic meaning because it is dissimilar in literal meaning. Meanwhile, *menuju* in TL, according to KBBI, means *mengarah, pergi ke arah* does have an idiomatic meaning because it is similar in literal meaning.

In this context, *going over* if it is used together result into similar meaning and in another literal context means *menuju ke arah.* In additional, *going over* " also means "*an activity such as cleaning that is done carefully and completely*" (Cambridge, 2012:619).It produces a strange meaning in the target language. Therefore, the translator uses the word *menuju* which means *go to a room* in the target language which has a relation with the context of situation.

In this excerpt no.11, the phrasal verb above is included into semi idiomatic expression in the SL and TL, because based on the form it has at least one literal element and also it can be in the different constructions in meaning when it is translated back into English because of its similar meaning and dissimilar form in both languages.

That is why the translator uses the strategies of similar meaning and dissimilar form because the idiomatic expression of the SL excerpt above constitutes in the idiomatic expression.

Excerpt 12.

SL	Many of them have perished **died out** become extinct	p.98	Line.8
TL	Banyak dari mereka telah binasa **musnah**, menjadi punah	p.35	Line.8

In this analysis, it can be seen in the excerpt above that "*died out*" (p.98, l.8) is translated into TL as "*musnah*" (p.33; l.8). It can be assumed that this idiomatic is translated by using the strategies of similar meaning but dissimilar form. This is proven by the analysis below:

This excerpt is a conversation between Caroline and Little Musha. And this idiomatic expression is taken from Caroline's utterance telling about species change. If they haven't changed, many of them have perished, died out to become extinct. This context is an imaginary situation.

The bold phrase of SL above is included into phrasal verb because "*died out*" has the combination between verb + preposition, the context is *died* (verb) + *out* (preposition), which constitutes "*died*" means "*mati , meninggal*", and "*out*" means "*keluar*". In this context *died* does not have an idiomatic meaning because it has literal meaning, meanwhile the preposition *out* has an idiomatic meaning because it is included into semi idiomatic.

In this excerpt no.12, the phrasal verb above is included into semi idiomatic expression in the SL and TL, because based on the form it has at least one literal element and one with a non-literal and also it can be in the same constructions in meaning when it is translated back into English because of its similar meaning but dissimilar form in both languages because the meaning of the "*out*", turnes into "*musnah*" in TL. It can be in the different constructions when it is translated back into English because of its similar meaning but dissimilar form in both languages.

That is why the translator uses the strategies of similar meaning and dissimilar form because the idiomatic expression of the SL excerpt above constitutes in idiomatic expression.

Exceprt 13.

SL	**Putting on** his well known frown	p.93	Line.20
TL	**Memasang** tampang cemberutnya yang terkenal	p.32	Line.1

In this analysis, it can be seen in the excerpt above that *"Putting on"* (p.93; l.20) is translated into TL as *"memasang"* (p.32; l.1),it can be assumed that this idiomatic is translated by using strategies of similar meaning but dissimilar form. This is proven by the analysis below:

This excerpt happens in a context of conversation between Jimmy and Caroline. This idiomatic expression is taken from Jimmy who is dissapointed by Caroline utterance's when she is disparaging the cartoon characters.

The bold phrase of SL above is included into phrasal verb because *"putting on"* has the combination between verb + preposition, the context *put* (verb) + *on* (preposition)constitutes *"put"* which means *"memasang"*has an idiomatic meaning because it is dissimilar in the literal meaning, meanwhile the preposition *"on"* whih means *"pada"* in TL also has an idiomatic meaning. In this the idiomatic expression *putting on* is included into a contextual meaning. It is because the relationship between the utterance and the situation where the utterance is expressed.

In this excerpt no.13, the phrasal verb above is included into semi idiomatic expression in SL and TL, because based on the form, it has at least one literal element and one with a non-literal and also it can be in the same constructions in meaning when it is translated back into English because of its similar meaning but dissimilar form in both languages because the meaning of the *"putting on"*, turnes into *"memasang"* in TL. It can be in the different constructions when it is translated back into English because of its similar meaning but dissimilar form in both languages.

That is why the translator uses the strategies of similar meaning and dissimilar form because the idiomatic expression of the SL excerpt above constitutes in idiomatic expression.

Excerpt 14.

TL	The part you play is of a scuffy little chimney-sweep girl who **turns out** to be the Duchess of Portland	p.119	line18
SL	Kau berperan sebagai gadis pembersih cerobong asap yang dekil, tapi **belakangan ternyata** keturunan bangsawan dan bergelar Portland Duchess	p.58	line22

In this analysis, it can be seen in the excerpt above that *turns out"*(p.119; l.18*)* is translated into TL as *"belakangan ternyata"* (p.58; l.22)it can be assumed that this idiomatic is translated by using strategies of similar meaning and dissimilar form. This is proven by the analysis below:

This excerpt constitutes aconversation between Nigel and Caroline. This idiomatic is taken from Nigel's explanation when his player turns out to be the Duchess of Portland.

The bold phrase of SL above is included into phrasal verb because "t*urns out*" has the combination between verb + preposition, the context is *turn* (verb) means "*membelokan kembali, berbaik*", it does have a idiomatic meaning because similar meaning in literal but "*out*" (preposition) means "*ternyata*"it has a idiomatic meaning because it is dissimilar in its literal meaning. Meanwhile, *belakangan ternyata* in TL, according to KBBI, means *baru-baru ini* it does have idiomatic meaning because it is similar in literal meaning.

In this context, *turns out* if used together can result in similar meaning in anotherliteral context.The idiomatic expression *"turns out"*means*"mematikan, menghentikan"* (Rakai, 2012:376).It produces a strange meaning in the target language. Therefore, the translator uses the word *belakangan* to explain of last time in the target language which has a relation with the context of situation.

 In this excerpt no.14, the phrasal verb above is included into semi idiomatic expression in SL and TL, because based on the form it has at least one literal element and also it can be in the different constructions in meaning when it is translated back into English because of its similar meaning and dissimilar form in both languages.

That is why the translator uses the strategies of similar meaning and dissimilar form because the idiomatic expression of the SL excerpt above constitutes in idiomatic expression.

Excerpt 15.

SL	Little musha **reached out** for Jimmy's nose andtwisted it hard	p.88	Line.5
TL	Little musha **meraih** hidung Jimmy Dan memelintirnya keras-keras	p.25	Line.8

In this analysis, it can be seen in the excerpt above that "*reached out*" (p.88; l.5*)* is translated into TL as "*meraih*" (p.25; l.8)*,* it can be assumed that this translation uses of strategies Similar meaning and dissimilar form. This is proven by the analysis below:

This excerpt is an imaginary condition between Little Musha and Jimmy. And this idiomatic expression is taken from the condition when Little Musha reaches Jimmy's noise .

The bold phrase of SL above is included into phrasal verb because "*reached out*" has the combination between verb + preposition , the context is *reach* (verb) + *out* (preposition), constituses "*reach"* which means "*menjangkau*" it does have idiomatic meaning because it is similar in literal meaning but in this context it has same the meaning "*mencapai",* Meanwhile the preposition "*out*" means "*keluar"*, has idiomatic meaning because it dissimilar in literal. In this case, the idiomatic expression *reached out* is included into a contextual meaning. It is because the relationship between the utterance and the situation where the utterance is expressed.

In this context*reach out* if used together result similar meaning in another literal be context *berusaha menyentuh.* In additional, other mean *"Get into"*

means *"start being involved in an activity"* (Cambridge, 2008:602). If it is translated word by word, *reach* means *menjangkau* then *out* means *keluar*. It produces a strange meaning in the target language. Therefore, the translator uses the word *meraih* which means that *trying to reach the nose* in the target language which has a relation with the context of situation.

In this excerpt no.15, the phrasal verb above is included into semi idiomatic expression in the SL and TL, because based on the form it has at least one literal element and also it can be in the different constructions in meaning when it is translated back into English because of its similar meaning and dissimilar form in both languages.

That is why the translator uses the strategies of similar meaning and dissimilar form because the idiomatic expression of the SL excerpt above constitutes in idiomatic expression.

4.2.2   Analysis using strategies Paraphrase

The idioms found in the novel are translated by paraphrase. Such strategy is a common way of translating idioms when a match can not be found in the target language or when it seems in appropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text because of differences in stylistic preferences of the source and target languages. Translating idiomatic expression by using paraphrase gets a significant percentage of frequency of use until 2.22% The use of this strategy can be analyzed in the cases below:

Excerpt 17.

SL	why you have rats suddenly decided to **clean up** your act?	p.109	Line.15
TL	mengapa kalian para tikus tiba-tiba memutuskan untuk **bersikap baik**?	p.47	Line.9

In this analysis, it can be seen in the excerpt above that "*clean up*"(p.109; l.15) is translated into TL as "*bersikap baik*" (p.47; l.9) it can be assumed that this idiom is translated by using strategies paraphrase. This is proven by the analysis below:

This excerpt is taken from the context of conversation between Ms.Wiz and Herbert. This idiomatic expression is taken from the expression of Ms.Wiz when she says "why you have rats suddenly decided to clean up your act".

The bold phrase of SL above is included into phrasal verb because in this translation, the idiomatic expression *clean up* is analyzed based on the word class, the result is *clean* (verb) which means *bersih*, and *up* (preposition) which means *atas*. Both word idiomatic meanings because they have different construction in their literal meaning.

Therefore, the researcher categorizes the idiomatic expresion *clean up* into verbs + preposition used together idiomatically. However, if it is translated literally the meaning can be distorted.

In this case, the idiomatic expression *clean up* is included into full idiomatic expression in SL and TL because based on the form there are non literal multiword expressions whose meaning cannot be understood by adding up the meanings of the words that make up the phrasal verb and the meaning of the

"clean up", turnes into *"bersikap baik"* in TL. In order to make the meaning sounds more natural in the Target Language, so it is translator into *"bersikap baik"* From the explanation above, it can be deduced that the researcher is unable to find appropriate idiomatic expression in the Target Language to translate the idiom *"clean up"*. It proves that the idiomatic expression is translated by paraphrase because of differences in style of the source and the target languages.

4.2.3 Analysis use Strategies Omission

As with single words, an idiom may sometimes be omitted altogether in the target text. This may be because it has no match in the target language, its meaning can not be easily be paraphrased, or for stylistic reason. Under this condition, the translator does omission. This strategy appears only one cases or 2.22 %. The use of this strategy can be analyzed in the cases below:

Excerpt 18.

| SL | This is **going ou**t live | p.105 | Line.17 |
| TL | ini siaran langsung | p.44 | Line.3 |

In this analysis, it can be seen in the excerpt above that the problem *"going out"* (p.105; l.5) is translated into TL as "ini *siaran langsung"* (p.44; l.3) it can be assumed that this idiom is translated by using strategies omission. This is proven by the analysis below:

This excerpt is taken from a conversationbetween the Producer and Caroline. This idiomatic expression is taken from the producer who warnes that if the presenter has read the news, Caroline cannot be interrupted for going out live.

The idiomatic expressions in this context, *"going out"* means *"pergi keluar"* (Rakai, 2012:179) If it is translated word by word, *going* means *"Perjalann"* and *out* means *jalan keluar*. It produces a strange meaning in the target language.

In this case, the idiomatic expression *going out* is included into contextual meaning, because the relationship between utterance and situation where the utterances expressed. Which has a relation with the context of situation.

In this excerpt no 18, the phrasal verb above is included into full idiomatic expression in SL and TL because based on the form there are non literal multiword expression whose meaning cannot be understood by adding up the meanings of the words that make up the phrasal verb.

 In order to make the sentence simpler it is not translated in the TL. It can not change the meaning of the sentence when the idiom is omitted. The strategy is used because the idiom may not acceptable in the TL if it is translated.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher comes to some conclusions of what has been discussed in the previous chapters. suggestions are provided with the hope that they will be useful for English learners to deal with idiomatic expressions.

5.1   Conclusion

Based on the analysis in Chapter Four, the strategies that are used for translating idiomatic expressions found in "Terence blacker's novel entitled "Ms wiz goes live" and its translation are: (1) using an idiom of similar meaning and form, (2) using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, (3) translation by paraphrase, (4) translation by omission. There are 45 idiomatic expression found in this novel.

The highest number is strategies of similar meaning and dissimilar form with 43 (95.55 %) findings which automatically dominates in the novel, the second strategy is translated by paraphrase with only one result (2.22%), and also strategy by omission with only one (2.22%). Meanwhile, there is no translation strategies of similar form and meaning .

By observing the data, it can be concluded that not all of the strategies to translate the idiomatic expression suggested by Baker are used in Terence blacker's translation entitled "Ms wiz goes live".

5.2 Suggestions

From the conclusions above, the researcher can make some suggestions, as follows:

1. To Translator

   good translators have to be careful to choose the best words related to the text. If the idioms are translated incorrectly, the readers will lose the message of the original text. So, they have to not only having good understanding and wide knowledge of both the source and target language, but also having good understanding and wide knowledge on both cultures of the source language and the target language.

2. To Students

    By translating idiom, it can enrich English students' vocabulary in English, and also give more information about the culture of the source language.

3. To Researcher

   After analyzing the researcher found a bad translation of the novel, the language is less varied, less idiom makes little disappoints the researcher with the selection of novel, firstly, there are many idiom in the source language but after seeing in the target language, there is a small frequency idioms in it, this could be a suggestion that for students who want to learn the idiom, formerly becareful to check the correlation and make sure the source language and the target language have idiomatic meanings.

Finally, by knowing the strategies in translating idioms, it might make us as the beginner translators get the best result in translating idioms.

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APPENDIX

NO		IDIOMS	Page	Line	Strategies
1	SL	And here you done the **washing-up** when i come home	71	1	similar meaning but dissimilar form
	TL	Dan apakah kau sudah **mencuci piring** saat aku pulang	7	3	
2	SL	I've been out **looking for** a job	71	7	similar meaning but dissimilar form
	TL	Tadi aku pergi **mencari** kerja	7	10	
3	SL	Mr. Smith **wandred into** the kitchen	72	17	similar meaning but dissimilar form
	TL	Mr. Smith **masuk** ke dapur	8	21	
4	SL	**Come on** love, he said	73	9	similar meaning but dissimilar form
	TL	**Sudahlah** sayang , katanya	9	11	
5	SL	Let's have on **evening out**. We both need a break	73	9	similar meaning but dissimilar form
	TL	Ayo kita **keluar**. Kita berdua perlu selingan	9	12	
6	SL	You both **go out** and enjoy your selves	77	2	similar meaning but dissimilar form
	TL	Mam and dad, **pergilah** dan bersenang-senang	13	7	
7	SL	Mr and mis smith made their **way out** of the house	77	5	Similar meaning but dissimilar form
	TL	Mr dan miss smith **keluar** rumah	13	10	
8	SL	I always seem to be sorting **things out**	78	9	Similar meaning but dissimilar form
	TL	Aku harus selalu jadi **penengah**	14	15	
9	SL	when little musha **picked him up** rather roughly	78	15	similar meaning but dissimilar form
	TL	ketika little musha **mengangkatnya** dengan kasar	14	11	
10	SL	She said **treading on** Ms wiz toe	80	9	Similar meaning but dissimilar form
	TL	Katanya sambil **menginjak** kaki Ms wiz	16	16	

11	SL	Ms wiz **held up** her hand and smiled	81	9	Similar meaning but dissimilar form
	TL	Ms wiz **mengangkat** tangan dan tersenyum	18	2	
12	SL	I'm **thinking of** going into television	82	9	Similar meaning but dissimilar form
	TL	Aku **berniat** masuk ke dalam televisi	19	9	
13	SL	They all **climbed on** to a nearby matchsick	83	16	Similar meaning but dissimilar form
	TL	Ketiganya **memanjat** batang korek api di dekat mereka	20	18	
14	SL	We going to **get into** this set ?	84	9	similar meaning but dissimilar form
	TL	Kita masuk **ke dalam** sini ?	21	10	
15	SL	**Come on** then "said little musha	85	16	similar meaning but dissimilar form
	TL	**Ayolah** kalau begitu "ajak little musha	22	16	
16	SL	And **stepped into** the television set	85	18	Similar meaning but dissimilar form
	TL	Dan **melangkah** kedalam perangkat televisi	22	12	
17	SL	Little musha **reached out** for Jimmy's nose and twisted it hard	88	5	similar meaning but dissimilar form
	TL	Little musha **meraih** hidung Jimmy Dan memelintirnya keras-keras	25	8	
18	SL	Until little musha **let go of** his nose	88	9	similar meaning but dissimilar form
	TL	Sampai little musha **melepaskan** hidungnya	25	12	
19	SL	Said little musha as they **hurried out** of the studio	91	16	similar form and similar meaning
	TL	Little musha selagi mereka **bergegas** meninggalkan studio	28	20	
20	SL	**Putting on** his well known frown	93	20	similar meaning but dissimilar form
	TL	**Memasang** tampang cemberutnya yang terkenal	32	1	

21	SL	He **rolls me up** into a little ball	95	1	Similar meaning but disimilar form
	TL	dia **menggulungku** jadi bola kecil	32	5	
22	SL	I **bounce off** a tree rebound off a passing seagull	95	3	similar meaning but dissimilar form
	TL	**Memantul** ke burung camar yang kebetulan lewat	32	6	
23	SL	Caroline **put up** a hand	96	16	Similar meaning but dissimilar form
	TL	Caroline **mengangkat** tangan	33	21	
24	SL	The producer says we could use **stand-ins**	95	12	Similar meanoing but dissimilar form
	TL	Produser memperbolehkan kami memakai **pemeran pengganti**	32	21	
25	SL	There's not much **demand for** that these day	96	26	Similar meaning but dissimilar form
	TL	tak banyak **permintaan** acara seperti itu akhir akhir ini	34	2	
26	SL	Many of them have perished **died out** become extinct	98	8	similar meaning but dissimilar form
	TL	Banyak dari mereka telah binasa **musnah**, menjadi punah	33	8	
27	SL	I wonder if this programme needs **livening up**	99	7	similar meaning but dissimilar form
	TL	Kurasa acara ini perlu **di hidupkan**	35	24	
28	SL	The man in shirt leeves **looked up** at the tree	102	28	similar meaning but dissimilar form
	TL	Laki-laki berkemeja lengan pendek itu **menegadah** ke atas pohon	40	4	
29	SL	What on earth's **going on** ?	102	22	similar meaning but dissimilar form
	TL	Ada **apa ini ?**	39	23	
30	SL	**Come on** said ms wiz quietly	103	6	similar meaning but dissimilar form
	TL	**Ayo** kata mz Wiz , pelan-pelan	40	11	

31	SL	it's **coming up** to ten o'clock	105	1	Similar meaning but dissimilar from
	TL	kita **jelang** pukul sepuluh malam	43	1	
32	SL	we'll be **going over** to the news room for the news	105	2	similar meaning but dissimilar form
	TL	kita akan **menuju** ruang berita	43	2	
33	SL	This is **going ou**t live	105	17	omission
	TL	ini siaran langsung	44	3	
34	SL	"**hang on**" said the producer next door	108	1	similar meaning but dissimilar form
	TL	**tunggu**' kata produser di ruang sebelah	45	4	
35	SL	and waving widly at Ms Wiz , who waved back before **going on** with the news	109	5	similar meaning but dissimilar form
	TL	dan melambai-lambai dengan panik pada Ms wiz yang balas melambai sebelum **melanjutkan** membaca berita	46	11	
36	SL	why you have rats suddenly decided to **clean up** your act? "	109	15	Paraphrase
	TL	mengapa kalian para tikus tiba-tiba memutuskan untuk **bersikap baik**?	47	9	
37	SL	we're **tired of** the bad publicity	109	18	similar meaning but dissimilar form
	TL	kami sudah **bosan** dengan publitas yang buruk	48	1	
38	TL	little musha of 91 elmtree road has **stayed up** after ten o'clock	114	3	similar meaning but dissimilar form
	SL	little musha smith yang beralamat jalan elemtree no 91 **belum tidur** sampai pukul sepuluh malam	52	9	
39	TL	she said "we'd better **head back** to the real world	115	16	similar meaning but dissimilar form
	SL	bagaimanapun ujarnya**,** sebaiknya **kita kembali** ke dunia nyata	55	1	
40	TL	I hadn't reminded you to turn him **back into** a producer	116	10	similar meaning but dissimilar form
	SL	Jika aku tidak mengingatkan anda agar tidak **mengubahnya kembali** menjadi produser	55	13	

41	TL	I even have to sort **things out** when the great Ms wiz is having a good time	116	18	similar meaning but dissimilar form
	SL	Aku bahkan harus membersihkan **berbagai hal** ketika Ms wiz yang hebat bersenang-senang	55	19	
42	TL	The part you play is of a scuffy little chimney-sweep girl who **turns out** to be the Duchess of Portland	119	18	Similar meaning but dissimilar form
	SL	Kau berperan sebagai gadis pembersih cerobong asap yang dekil, tapi **belakangan ternyata** keturunan bangsawan dan bergelar Portland Duchess	58	22	
43	TL	Caroline **wriggled out** of her clothes	123	4	Similar meaning but dissimilar form
	SL	Caroline **melepaskan** kostum punggungnya	62	4	
44	TL	Get us back to our normal size before my parents **come in**	124	12	Similar meaning but dissimilar form
	SL	Kembalikan kami ke ukuran normal sebelum orang tuaku **masuk**	63	12	
45	TL	And I think you had better **sit down** first	127	22	similar form and similar meaning
	SL	Dan menurutku sebaiknya mum **duduk** dulu	66	23	